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CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Hanoi Ward Security Teams Praised (Pha Tuong; HANOI MOI, 4 Nov 81)	1
Case of Illegal Business Dealings at IMEX-Saigon Store Tried (DOAN KET, 28 Nov 81)	4
Military, Public Security Forces Cooperate in Hai Hung (Do Duc Hung; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 2 Nov 81)	6
Tourist Officials Tried for Embezzlement, Bribery (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 3 Nov 81)	7

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Cartoon Shows PRC Offering Financial Help to Taiwan (NHAN DAN, 13 Nov 81)	9
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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Interview With Prime Minister Pham Van Dong (Pham Van Dong Interview; SINAR HARAPAN, 10 Nov 81)	10
Ways To Establish Party Discipline in South Vietnam Discussed (NHAN DAN, 14 Nov 81)	15
Le Duan, Heng Samrin Discuss Mutual Concerns (VNA, 18 Dec 81)	17
VCP Membership Cards Issued in Nghia Binh, Minh Hai (NHAN DAN, 13 Nov 81)	18
Corrupt Plant Director Purged From VCP (NHAN DAN, 13 Nov 81)	19

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Ho Chi Minh City Enterprises Urged To Fulfill 1981 Plan (Editorial; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 10 Oct 81)	22
Populace Warned About Spreading Rumors About Economy (SAIGON GIA PHONG, 10 Oct 81)	24
Localities Step Up Market Management (HANOI MOI, 31 Oct 81)	25
Editorial Urges Enterprises To Fully Use Capital (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 17 Nov 81)	27
Illegal Coal-Rice-Pork Trade Among Co-ops, Power Plant (Bach Hoang; NHAN DAN, 17 Nov 81)	29
Briefs	
Minh Hai New Economic Zone	31

AGRICULTURE

Summer-Fall Harvest, Land Reclamation, Water Conservancy in South Vietnam (NHAN DAN, 13 Nov 81)	32
Adequate Fertilization, Fertilizer Production Urged (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 14 Nov 81)	34
Product Contracting Applied in 26 Cities, Province North of Thuan Hai (NHAN DAN, 15 Nov 81)	36
Cartoon Shows Pump Station Operators Taking Bribes (NHAN DAN, 13 Nov 81)	38
Briefs	
Dong Nai Grain Collection	39
Ha Nam Ninh Grain Collection	39
Exported Vegetables, Fruits	39
An Giang 10th-Month Rice	39
Northern 5th-Month Ricefields	39
Minh Hai Grain Obligation	39

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Briefs	
Soviet Aided Vehicle Workshop	40
Soviet-Aided Power Plant	40

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI WARD SECURITY TEAMS PRAISED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Pha Tuong: "In the Mass Movement to Defend the Security of the Homeland: Strength at the Base Level"]

[Text] The time was 0200. Lam, a member of the people's security team of a cluster of families at No 39 Hang Bun Street, suddenly awoke when he heard the sound of a door being pried open, then saw a dark shadow quickly rush into the building. He calmly, rapidly, and stealthfully locked the door and gave a prearranged signal for everyone in the building to get up. Everyone went to a position. At that time, Mr. Quynh, vice chairman of the protection committee, had heard the news and mobilized 10 security protection assault youths to surround the area. The intruder was a hooligan who had come from elsewhere and was caught immediately, along with such evidence as a universal wrench, pliers, etc.

Hoang Thach Ha, who posed as an army captain, specialized in swindling people at the Long Bien bus station. He cheated people out of six bicycles, a gold ring, and eight grams of gold. On 1 August, when he was in the act of trying to swindle someone, he was arrested by the members of the security teams of the Tan Tien and Hong Quang transportation cooperatives. They confiscated a pistol and a bicycle.

Assisted by the people, Duong Van, Ngo La, Nguyen Van, and Tran Xuan cleverly ambushed and arrested Hung (at No 3 Hoe Nhai Street), who specialized in stealing cows and taking them home to slaughter. Just prior to that, at No 19 Hoe Nhai Street, thanks to information provided by the people, the people's security team cooperated with the ward public security police in arresting a truck driver who stole 5.5 quintals of newsprint, and recovered the goods for the state.

For several . My had noticed a suspicious phenomenon: a number of young men and women congregating at No 94 Yen Phu Street. When the security team was informed it secretly deployed people to observe the house. In that house there were surreptitiously shown "pig" films, decadent cultural products which were circulated about. The security organ arrested a number of the lawbreakers and confiscated a movie projector and films.

"S," who long ago fled to China, now suddenly reappeared at No 36. Quynh discovered him at 0300 that day and an hour later the people's security team and the

zone police arrived to conduct an administrative inspection and took him back to the station to be questioned. It turned out that he had been trained by the Beijing authorities and sent back to Vietnam to engage in espionage activities.

It may be said that the activities of spies and of people who steal public property in Nguyen Trung Truc Ward cannot escape the solid people's security protection network, for the mass movement has become both deep and broad.

In the process of organizing a mass movement to protect the security of the homeland, Nguyen Trung Truc Ward regards the creation of security teams as a decisive factor, the objective of which is to enable all citizens to be profoundly aware of their responsibility of protecting security and social order.

First of all, the party committee exercised its leadership role. More than 90 party members in 9 chapters diligently studied a party committee resolution on protecting political security and social order. The party members were assigned to serve as the hard core in the teams and groups. In order to achieve strong organization and operate effectively, the party committee assigned more than 80 percent of the party members to directly serve as heads of security teams. It was concluded that the cadres were truly enthusiastic and manifested a sense of responsibility. Therefore, the activities of the security teams brought about good results. The strong cadre forces had to be accompanied by organization. At present, Nguyen Trung Truc Ward has 161 people's security teams. Each team consists of between 10 and 15 households. That is the right number of households per team, for in a small area communications, activities, and reporting on the situation and keeping abreast of developments are facilitated. Due to such appropriate reorganization, since the first of the year the activities of the security teams have contributed to the struggle against negativism and the maintenance of political security and social order. Some 90 percent of the cases brought to trial resulted from information from and coordination with the people's security teams. Of the 161 teams, 78 are classified as "good" and 32 as "weak." Since October 1980, when the two security teams -- made up of members of the nonmotorized transportation cooperative -- were set up, the competent organ has been informed of more than 10 incidents, so that it could monitor and arrest bad people. The ward public security forces have provided the security teams with professional guidance.

In the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland in Nguyen Trung Truc Ward, there have been many bright examples. Mrs. Vu Thi Chen has participated in that work for more than 30 straight years. For 6 straight years Mr. Tran Van Quynh has been recognized as a Warrior of Emulation in protecting the security of the homeland. For 24 years Pham Ngoc Binh has participated in the task of protecting security. He has been named a Warrior of Emulation 10 years and a Determined-to-Win Warrior 1 year.

From the actualities of the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland and the activities of the people's security teams in Nguyen Trung Truc Ward, we may reach the following conclusions:

-- The movement has gone in the right direction and has been organized and implemented in accordance with local realities.

-- The public security forces are a reliable source of support for the movement for all the people to protect the security of the homeland.

-- Thanks to close coordination between the professional organizations and the mass movement, the activities of the public security teams are on the right track and are truly effective.

Despite certain limitations, the results that have been attained recently by the security teams in Nguyen Trung Truc Ward have contributed notably to furthering the mass movement to defend the security of the homeland.

5616
CSO: 4209/112

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CASE OF ILLEGAL BUSINESS DEALINGS AT IMEX-SAIGON STORE TRIED

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese 28 Nov 81 p 8

[Article: "A Case of Illegal Business Dealings at the IMEX-Saigon Store"]

[Text] (Saigon Giai Phong 1 Nov 81) On 30 October 1981, the Ho Chi Minh City people's court tried a case of speculating, giving and accepting bribe for buying import goods at the IMEX store for resale on the black market. The newspaper SAIGON GIAI PHONG of 1 November carried the following verdict:

According to the state policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam toward aliens currently living in Vietnam and awaiting repatriation, the state sells them in priority a number of goods according to norms, for their personal consumption so as to ensure their normal existence. However, Can Dac Khan and A-lan Ba Din (of Pakistani nationality) and accomplices, taking advantage of that policy, have conspired to illegally buy state goods with a view to speculating and disturbing the market. Abusing the principle that aliens can buy goods upon presentation of valid passports and exit visas, Can Dac Khan managed to collect passports and exit visas of 39 Pakistani nationals, and 14 Malaysian and Indonesian nationals, in order to buy state goods sold according to norms. Can Dac Khan and A-lan Ba Din and accomplices succeeded in buying 58 allocations of goods at the IMEX-Saigon store with 58 passports. Without interruption, from October 1979 through March 1980, Can Dac Khan purchased a total of US\$ 1,152,771 [sic] in goods, which the clique hid at 45 Nam Ky Khoi Nghia street. From there, Can Dac Khan directly sold these goods to crooked merchants and split the profit among the group.

At the end of April 1980, Can Dac Khan and accomplices managed to go up to Dong Nai Province to illegally buy goods. There, they contacted and gave To Hong Quang, then chief of the planning supply bureau of the Dong Nai Tourism Corporation, and Nguyen Thi Kim Anh, a storehouse custodian at the above bureau, the amount of 3,800 dong (Vietnam Bank currency) and 1 tael of gold with the purpose of illegally buying goods at the Dong Nai Tourism Corporation. From May 1980 through June 1980, they "bought" \$75,540 worth of goods at the Dong Nai Tourism Corporation, and on 28 June 1980 alone, To Hong Quang and Nguyen Thi Kim Anh sold them \$27,000 worth of goods. All these goods were sold on the black market. In order to have American dollars to buy goods, they sent hirelings into the black market to buy dollars at the rate of 1 dollar to 15 dong (during the time they committed their crime).

The criminal acts of Can Dac Khan and A-lan Ba Din seriously violated the law of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

At Can Dac Khan's home, the security forces recovered:

--143 taels of gold and many gold links and rings,

--1,419 American dollars and hundreds of Singapore dollars,

--191,000 dong (Vietnam Bank).

--A number of goods: cigarettes, soft drinks, machinery and electronic parts (all are foreign goods).

The people's court of Ho Chi Minh City sentenced:

--Can Dac Khan: 5 years in prison and payment to the Vietnam Socialist Republic State the sum of 50,000 dong in compensation,

--A-lan Ba Din: 3 years and 6 months in prison and payment of 10,000 dong in compensation,

--To Hong Quang: 30 months in prison,

--Nguyen Thi Kim Anh: 12 months, with suspension.

9213

CSO: 4209/127

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY, PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES COOPERATE IN HAI HUNG

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Do Duc Hung: "Military and Public Security Forces of Hai Hung Closely Coordinate To Properly Protect Public Security and Order at Key Spots"]

[Text] On the front of protecting political security and maintaining social order and safety, the military organs and the public security leadership committee of Hai Hung Province have regularly held discussions in order to unify plans, cooperate closely and actively prosecute violators of criminal law. The two forces have set up 85 joint control units, with cadres and combatants patrolling key areas, important communications centers, railroad and bus stations, etc., thousands of times around the clock; handling hundreds of instances of suspected wrongdoings, arresting 171 robbers, escapees from reformation centers and people impersonating members of the armed forces and of public security organs, etc.; controlling means of communication more than 30,000 times; and discovering and promptly solving 265 violations with the confiscation of more than 40 tons of grain, 7 tons of food, 28 tons of cement, 13 tons of nitrate fertilizer, 16 tons of gasoline and oil, 283 tons of coal, 2,015 meters of cloth and many other commodities valued at 260,000 dong.

At the Pha Lai thermoelectric power station project, the provincial military and public security organs and Division 727, coordinating with the Chi Linh District military and public security organs, concentrate control on the worksite, with 4 fixed and 17 mobile control units working around the clock on all key areas of the project, contributing initially to improving public order and curtailing thefts of socialist property.

Military and public security units, coordinating with local party organizations and public security, have set up 500 people's security units involving 2,000 people. By way of mass mobilization, cadres and the people have supplied political and criminal information to responsible organs, helping them investigate, identify and arrest many criminals, and thwart attempts of a number of bad elements to organize people to flee abroad.

9213

CSO: 4209/103

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TOURIST OFFICIALS TRIED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT, BRIBERY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Nov 81 p 4

[Article: "Nghia Binh Tries Those Deliberately Violating Principles and Procedures, Causing Great Damage to Public Funds"]

[Text] The people's court of Nghia Binh Province recently held a session to try Vo Kim Thanh and Hoang Phuong Nam, the acting director and the deputy director, respectively, of the Nghia Binh Tourism Corporation, and their accomplices on charges of serving personal interests and of deliberately violating economic and financial management principles and procedures for embezzlement purposes, causing a 509,775 dong loss in public funds.

Taking advantage of their public functions and powers, Thanh and Nam, along with Dang Thanh Tri, planning bureau chief, and Nguyen Kim Hung, accounting bureau chief, dealt in reexport goods without the permit of responsible organs, smuggled foreign currencies, connived with bad elements to divert a large volume of state goods to the outside for sale and pocket the profit, turned the tourism corporation into a center for illegal business dealings, caused serious economic damage, and corrupted almost all cadres and civil servants at the corporation. In collusion with Thanh and Nam, Tri and Hung made up false documents and papers in order to embezzle state property and help private merchants upset the market. The Thanh, Nam, Tri and Hung clique cooperated with Pham Binh, formerly a member of the Saigon puppet police, in diverting goods to the free market for sale and pocketing the proceeds to support debauchery.

Pham Thi Tuyet Nga, Tran Van Sy, Nguyen Trong Huu, etc.--corporation cadres and civil servants who degenerated because of personal lust--acted as intermediaries for the clique in accepting bribes and carrying out profit-making speculations.

After examining the consequences caused by the wrongdoings of Thanh, Nam and their accomplices, and their behavior during detention, the Nghia Binh people's court sentenced Vo Kim Thanh and Hoang Phuong Nam each to 18 years in prison; Nguyen Kim Hung, Pham Binh and Dang Thanh Tri each to 14 to 15 years in prison; and each of the remaining defendants to 2 and 1/2 years to 8 years in prison. All defendants were ordered to return to the state the properties acquired through embezzlement, speculations and bribery. As for the bribe money, they were ordered to pay back double what they had obtained. On the occasion of the trial, the people's court also petitioned the provincial people's committee to

take steps to help government agencies strengthen economic and financial management, beef up cadres management, and resolutely and judiciously discipline the cadres and civil servants involved in the affair, as well as other cadres and civil servants involved in similar activities, but not yet to the point of taking legal action.

9213

CSO: 4209/103

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CARTOON SHOWS PRC OFFERING FINANCIAL HELP TO TAIWAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 4

[Text]



Press report: Beijing is uttering ludicrous flatteries to coax Taiwan into accepting "unification."

Right: Beijing man; Left: Taiwan man

Cartoon by FAR EAST ECONOMIC REVIEW

9332

CSO: 4209/123

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

INTERVIEW WITH PRIME MINISTER PHAM VAN DONG

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 10 Nov 81 pp 1, 5, 7

[Interview with Prime Minister Pham Van Dong at the State House in Hanoi on 17 October 1981 by Sabam Siagian, SINAR HARAPAN reporter: "We Have Never Been As Strong As We Are Now..."]

[Text] The palace of the former French governor general, who governed the entire Indochinese region from this city, still stands proudly. The building, which faces Ba Dinh Square and is surrounded by several other historic buildings (including the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum which was built on the site of the former opera house where Ho read the Vietnamese independence proclamation on 2 September 1945), is used to hold receptions for state visitors, ceremonies at which new ambassadors present their credentials, or for meetings between foreign newsmen and state personages.

In that building on Saturday evening, 17 October, Pham Van Dong, 73 years old, known officially as the chairman of the Ministers Council, received two Indonesian reporters: Fikri Jufri of the weekly news magazine TEMPO and the reporter of this paper. He seemed tired but alert. Meanwhile a source revealed that the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee was holding an unannounced plenary session to prepare for the Fifth Party Congress which has been postponed a number of times.

Apparently the prime minister felt it important to set aside time to meet with us even though it was only a half hour, in the midst of critical internal party discussions. On reflection, why did Hanoi now feel that a channel of communication with Jakarta, the biggest member of ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations], should be maintained and heightened?

We were asked to submit several written questions prior to the meeting. We were informed on entering the meeting room that responses to our questions had been prepared but had not been translated. The half-hour meeting (meaning only about 15 minutes when the translations were included) was to be considered background information and direct quotations were not permitted.

Pham Van Dong apparently wanted to stress that for Vietnam defense or the integrity of the Indochinese nations and economic development were of equal importance. If national security is threatened (for Hanoi this means a threat against any part of Indochina), will this mean that defense expenditures will have to remain high and that development will suffer, which means that the Vietnamese people will have to wait even longer to enjoy the fruits of independence? Pham Van Dong apparently was strongly determined that this would be the case.

In the English translation of his response, one sentence caught our attention: "Never before in the history of Vietnam has it been as strong as it is now...." He did not mean strong from a military standpoint but was responding to a number of appraisals on the gravity of the Vietnamese situation and the slackening of the people's ardor for the struggle. Was his response merely political rhetoric?

This reporters was reminded of how he felt when Prime Minister Pham Van Dong stood with the two of us for a photograph on the steps of the State House facing Ba Dinh Square. The entire Indochinese situation at that time flashed through our minds: no more large-scale bombing (called "carpet bombing") by the U.S. Air Force; no more blockades with magnetic mines and naval forces; Vietnam was united; Laos and Cambodia as a whole were areas of steady pacification; the weather in the north had been very bad for the past 5 years, but despite U.S. obstruction, a UN aid program continued via FAO (food) and UNICEF (children's program).

The communication infrastructure everywhere, of course, is in a critical condition. And apparently it is not as easy to train individuals in managing the economy as it is to train them for guided missile air defense. This was admitted by the prime minister. But he and his comrades who have been looking at the total Indochinese situation at this time, also recall the struggle for food since 1930 and have arrived at the conclusion reflected in the response, "But our people have overcome a number of more severe problems compared to the present ones..." Clearly it is not easy to hold a dialogue with a people, particularly its leadership, who are convinced that modern Asian history for the past 50 years has confirmed their aspiration to unite Indochina without making any compromises. It is difficult to persuade them that tactically it would be preferable to give in formally on the Kampuchea issue, for instance, so that the initial step toward cooperation with all of Southeast Asia could be taken.

If one carefully examines the background for Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's response to the written question of the two Indonesian reporters, it is: A feeling of unshakeable pride in the fact that East Asian history for the past 50 years has favored them. "We defeated French colonialism, the United States warmongers, and more recently the Chinese expansionists...." We heard this repeatedly for almost 2 weeks. The problem is, of course, that it is difficult to argue with this statement.

When parting on the steps of the State House on Saturday evening, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong asked that his greetings be forwarded to the Indonesian people and then moved away with flagging steps. He suddenly appeared old in the Hanoi twilight. He did not answer one of our questions: "Will you retire from the premier's position possibly in the framework of rejuvenating the leadership?" We were fishing when we asked this question. Were the assumptions of observers true that leadership regeneration and succession were being discussed intensively within the Vietnamese Communist Party? But observers in Hanoi have said that compared with other Communist parties, the leadership in Hanoi is very cohesive and although they met with short-term defeat for 50 years, they were never "ousted."

Questions and Answers

There follows a full version of the question and answer session with Prime Minister Pham an Dong as translated from English.

Because of the need to translate from three languages (English-Vietnamese-English-Indonesian), the translations do not always convey the nuances of the original languages.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the situation in your country now after 6 years of Vietnamese reunification? Is rapid or slow advancement apparent or is your country facing stagnation?

[Answer] Six years are a very short period. Even in this period of time Vietnam has realized the dream of several generations, the dream of the revolutionary fighters who sacrificed themselves for their lofty ideals: to achieve unity and unification of the country, to support this country in its move toward a social system which would result in the well being of the people. We put down two wars of aggression launched by the Chinese expansionists on the southwestern and northern borders and continue to defend our national independence and sovereignty. Never in the history of Vietnam have we been as strong as we are now, strong based on our own capabilities, strong based on solidarity and cooperation spreading among our friendly neighbors in the Indochina peninsula, with the Soviet Union, socialist countries, and other countries of the world. Briefly, our achievements in all sectors for the past 6 years are encouraging and are a source of pride.

Based on the success achieved and relying on the people's creativity and sources of national strength which are abounding and varied, we focus all our capabilities on national development. In the near term development may not be rapid because of the poverty and backwardness of our national economy resulting from the 35-year long war, the sabotage of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese expansionists, and the natural disasters which have struck repeatedly. I must add another factor and that is that we lack experience in managing the economy, but our people have overcome a number of difficulties and handicaps and even more dangers than those that face us at the present time. We had the strengths and talents to continue to advance toward even greater success within the framework of our lofty revolutionary goals.

[Question] In your opinion which economic system is being applied now in Vietnam? Is the war economy still in effect or has Vietnam entered an economic development phase? If this is the economic development phase, what are your priorities?

[Answer] We must do two things at the same time. Build socialism until it succeeds and stubbornly defend a socialist Vietnam.

As most pressing we consider it very important to improve the people's standard of living. We focus our efforts on economic development, particularly on agricultural production, light industry which produces consumer goods at the rate required, and on heavy industry.

[Question] After promoting an armed struggle for scores of years, what problems is the leadership facing now in its efforts toward national mobilization for the development phase?

[Answer] We face many new problems in the transition phase between war and peace, a peace which is still disrupted by threats of war. With regard to mobilizing the people for development, I can say that the Vietnamese people are stirred by a deep feeling of love for their country and socialism. They are courageous, intelligent,

and have very great capabilities and creativity. They persevere in the revolutionary struggle. In the economic field they are trying hard to meet the targets which were put forward just now. The struggle we are undertaking, of course, is a difficult and burdensome one, but we are trying with all our might to motivate our people to use their capabilities in the interest of steady economic growth, particularly in several important sectors--and especially to improve the people's standard of living.

[Question] There is a notion spreading in Southeast Asia that 6 years after Vietnam achieved victory in its 30-year independence struggle, it has become increasingly dependent on a superpower, the Soviet Union.

[Answer] The circles that advance this notion do not understand the history of our struggle or wittingly want to twist the facts. "There is nothing of more value than independence and freedom" is the holy motto of the Vietnamese people. We not only struggled for this independence and freedom, but we also support the struggle of other countries for independence and freedom. For this purpose, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam must be strong. The source of this strength is our own capabilities which are aided by friendly relations and close cooperation with friendly countries. Within the framework of this friendship, solidarity and cooperation in various fields with the Soviet Union is the primary policy line applied by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The policy has resulted in large contributions toward building and defending Vietnam.

[Question] Why is Vietnam involved in a fight with the PRC and carrying the burden of a costly military occupation in Kampuchea which is retarding its development efforts?

[Answer] A wide circle of people with a clear view of the world knows what we are doing in Kampuchea and how we put down an aggressive war started by the Chinese expansionists. This circle has condemned Beijing and the Pol Pot puppets who committed genocide (mass murder). They have stated their support of Vietnam's attempts to aid the Kampuchean people in maintaining their national independence and sovereignty and to maintain peace in Indochina together with the people of Laos and Kampuchea. We thus offer our contribution to check the rate of Chinese expansionism toward the south. This Chinese expansionist policy toward the Southeast Asian region and their hostile attitude toward Vietnam lies at the roots of our support for Kampuchea and succeeds in repulsing Chinese aggression. Our struggle and victory does not weaken but strengthen the Vietnamese state and people.

[Question] It has been stated several times by your government that Vietnam military involvement in Kampuchea will end when the PRC no longer threatens Vietnam's security. Would you, Mr Prime Minister, list the conditions which must be met to achieve this situation?

[Answer] If the PRC stops its expansionism and aggression, the situation in this region will immediately become increasingly stable. To achieve stability and abiding peace in Southeast Asia, Vietnam, on a number of occasions, has taken the initiative and put forward its views so that the PRC would not oppose the independence and sovereignty of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. In concrete terms, we want the PRC to stop its armed provocations and military pressure along the Vietnamese and Laotian borders, to stop their aid to the Pol Pot genocidal clique and Khmer reactionaries

who oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. We also propose that the PRC be prepared to confer again with Vietnam to settle several matters involving the relations between our two countries and to sign a nonaggression and peaceful coexistence agreement with the three Indochinese nations.

[Question] Are you able to tell us which basic matters will be discussed by the fifth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress? Will the matters to be discussed differ from those discussed during the Fourth Party Congress in December 1976?

[Answer] The forthcoming fifth Party Congress will continue and further the development of the policy lines set by the fourth Congress in the economic, cultural, scientific, and technological fields, with the aim of improving the people's standard of living. Energy in all fields in Vietnam is focused on implementing two primary tasks: building socialism toward success and unyieldingly defending Vietnam.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, we thank you for this opportunity.

[Answer] I should like to bid you farewell for the second time and forward my greetings of friendship to the state leadership and to the Indonesian people.

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CSO: 4213/19

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

WAYS TO ESTABLISH PARTY DISCIPLINE IN SOUTH VIETNAM DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "Southern Provinces, Cities, Build Pattern for Maintaining Discipline at Basic Party Installations"]

[Text] Of 20 precinct and district party organizations and suborganizations in Ho Chi Minh City, 18 have discussed ways to carry out a campaign to build a pattern for keeping discipline at basic party installations. Phu Nhuan Precinct party chapters and 90 percent of Hoc Mon District party chapters have guided members to discuss party discipline observance.

These installations have reviewed members' compliance with party discipline and state laws, and devised rules and concrete measures to help them achieve compliance, to raise the spirit of obedience to party organizations and discipline, and to prevent and thwart negative manifestations.

All party committee echelons have directed this work with solicitude. A number of precincts and districts have carried out pilot work to draw experiences for general guidance. All party installations where a discipline pattern has been built, have taken a turn for the better: periodic, higher quality meetings have been held, with full and punctual attendance by members. Self-criticism and criticism within the party are becoming a pattern. Management of party members is regularly conducted, and the number of party members guilty of mistakes and shortcomings has decreased.

The party municipal committee control committee has a plan for guidance of Tan Thoi Village (Hoc Mon), Ward 2 (Phu Nhuan Precinct), and the party organization at the Building Materials Production Corporation of the Ministry of Building, from which it can collect experiences for guiding village, ward and enterprise party chapters. Party chapters in Can Duoc, Vam Co, Can Giuoc, Ben Thu, Duc Hoa, Duc Hue and Vinh Hung Districts and Tan An City, and party organizations in the cluster of organs around Long An Province, have studied and discussed ways to build a discipline pattern at basic party installations. This movement is tied closely to the movement to make villages and wards thoroughly strong and stable.

The Vam Co district party committee and the Tan An municipal party committee have directed the establishment of discipline in village party chapters, as well as in party chapters of organs around the district, of wards, and of organs under municipal jurisdiction. Party chapters in My Binh and Hoa Phu Villages

(Vam Co), and in Ward 4 (Tan An City) have begun to properly carry out four guidelines on maintaining discipline, resulting in improving the political task and party building work.

The Hau Giang provincial party committee has just held meetings with the districts, and village and ward party chapters to discuss ways to expand the discipline building movement in basic party installations.

Party chapters in Binh Thanh (Phung Hiep), Tan Hung (Long Phu) and Chung Nhat (Thot Not) Villages, and of Xuan Khanh Ward (Can Tho City) have reported a number of initial experiences on guiding the movement. The provincial party committee control committee continues to direct some other chapters to carry out this work so as to draw experiences for guiding the movement.

9213

CSO: 4209/125

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LE DUAN, HENG SAMRIN DISCUSS MUTUAL CONCERNS

OW181534 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 18--Vietnamese leaders have held talks with a Kampuchean high-level party and government delegation led by People's Revolutionary Party General Secretary Heng Samrin.

The delegation made a stopover here after an official visit to Mongolia.

Present at the talks on the Vietnamese side were Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee.

On the Kampuchean side were Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea; and Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the Party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs.

The two sides informed each other of developments in national construction and defence in their respective country and of problems of mutual concern, and reached identity of views on all the questions raised in the talks.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the exceptional solidarity, great friendship and close cooperation between the two parties and peoples had constantly consolidated and developed fruitfully.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternity and militant solidarity.

The Kampuchean delegation left here for home today.

It was farewelled by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; and other Vietnamese senior officials.

Also present at the farewell ceremony were Kampuchean Ambassador Kong Korn, Mongolian Ambassador L. Damdinjav and Soviet Ambassador N.B. Chaplin.

CSO: 4220/167

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VCP MEMBERSHIP CARDS ISSUED IN NGHIA BINH, MINH HAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] VNA--Early in November 1981, Nghia Binh Province has basically completed the issuance of party membership cards at all of its 1,017 party installations. Of all districts, Phu Cat, Hoai Nhon and An Nhon have completed the issuance of party membership cards at the earliest date.

In issuing party membership cards in several stages, the province has gradually consolidated party installations to make them more stable and stronger and has put the management of party members into the right track. The province has organized several phases of activity and study with the aim of heightening the theoretical standard, capacities and qualifications of cadres and party members. Most party members have developed their vanguard and exemplary role in carrying out all tasks. Hundreds of party members who were formerly unqualified have now made progress in production and task execution and have, therefore, been issued party membership cards. Nearly half the number of weak party installations have made fairly good progress.

Of all districts in Minh Hai, Phu Tan and Vinh Loi are the two ones which have completed the issuance of party membership cards at the earliest date.

Party organizations have resolutely expelled degenerate and deviant members from the party and have admitted into the party many young and typically capable persons with high cultural standards.

In issuing party membership cards in successive stages, 21 out of 23 party installations in Phu Tan District and 39 out of 46 party installations in Vinh Loi District have overcome their past weaknesses and shortcomings and have progressed fairly well and grown stronger and more stable. These two districts have admitted 450 new members into the party.

9332

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CORRUPT PLANT DIRECTOR PURGED FROM VCP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by V. G.: "Raise Revolutionary Virtues by Taking Disciplinary Measures and Purging Bad Elements"]

[Text] He is no longer a plant director and a party member. At its latest meeting, the party committee in the factory expelled him from party membership after examining his complaint. Despite several attempts by the party to educate him, he refused to correct his shortcomings and even continued to commit more serious ones.

What caused a party member who had participated in party activities for decades, a cadre who had been entrusted with the heavy duty to lead and manage a large factory, to degenerate into an unqualified party member?

After joining the army to resist French colonialism, he was transferred to a post in the factory and then sent abroad for technical training. On returning to the factory, he held the post of technical cadre and was, for some time, entrusted with the purchase of raw materials. While working with the army and subsequently with the factory, he did wrong several times, showing a lack of responsibility and indulging in corruption--which earned him disciplinary action ranging from warning to delayed promotion within the party. Nevertheless, in 1975, he was appointed deputy director of the factory in charge of business and, in 1977, he became director and was elected to the party committee. Had he corrected his mistakes?

A review of the yearly plan showed that the production cost exceeded the set norm by 67,000 dong. After amending documents to write off these 67,000 dong, he sent a report to the higher level. The factory received a commendation and reward and held a sumptuous festival and party. However, this deceitful trick was afterward detected by the higher level and the factory had to set a higher price for everything in order to make up for that deficit in the next year. In 1979, he falsely declared the existence of over 50,000 items of goods in presses and, on the basis of these "achievements," reported that the factory had overfulfilled the plan norm. Though the raw materials purchased by the factory included discards which might be used to produce foodstuffs of high value, he unilaterally distributed these items and passed most of them on to traders. From the false invoices which bore his signature ratifying the distribution of goods during a short period from

May to October 1980 and which were picked up for inspection, it appeared that an amount of discards worth 70,000 dong had been sold. He also distributed part of these discards to production teams to enable the latter to hold parties. Capitalizing on his fondness for festivities, many persons invited him to parties and offered him liquors with the intention of seeking his help when applying for the purchase of discards. As a result, he became more depraved. Instead of implementing the systems and policies in force, he violated organizational and managerial principles in buying the factory materials to build houses, in allowing people who sided with him to do the same and in using money from the public fund to buy personal belongings. Most serious is the fact that, using his own signature and the factory seal, he issued a certificate to a criminal to help him apply for a job at another agency--a recommendation letter to the latter to enable him to buy, in the name of the factory and for smuggling purposes, several quintals of rare chemicals from a state farm--a certificate to two young men testifying that they were undergoing vocational training to enable them to evade the military obligation, etc.

Failing to cultivate revolutionary virtues, he considered the function and power of an economic unit manager to be a good and profitable opportunity to promote individual interest. This opinion caused him to slide down the slope of depravity. Another principal reason for his mistakes is the fact that he placed himself above the collective, scorned the principles on organization and party activities and disregarded discipline. On the other hand, the party chapter merely conducted a mild struggle and indulgently and cursorily carried out criticism and self-criticism. A number of comrades dared not speak up frankly for fear of reprisal while others covered up his misdeeds because they wanted to protect their own interest and feared that their own activities would also be exposed.

According to the secretary of the party committee in the factory, ever since our man became director to the day of his dismissal, the party committee held nine meetings and even invited the directly higher levels and the members of the district party committee to attend the meetings to review his deeds and to educate him. He owned his mistakes when concrete evidence was given but refused to correct them and even committed subsequent ones. He harbored subjective thoughts because he knew that the higher levels trusted his technical abilities. He ignored the party committee's criticism and did not care about its activities. He did not awake to the situation when he was no longer elected to the party committee by the last party organization congress. He turned his back to the party committee and did not attend its monthly meetings despite its invitation; nor did he let it know of the factory production plan. He even called on the party affairs committee in the ministry concerned and on the district party committee to replace the secretary of the factory party committee. The organizational department of the ministry intended to transfer the factory party committee secretary to another post though he had a high spirit of struggle against negativism and though he was trusted by the majority of workers. However, the ministry finally decided to suspend the factory director from his function after the vice minister visited the factory for an on-the-spot investigation.

Before issuing party membership cards, the party organization in the factory had to be strengthened. The party committee severely criticized shortcomings such

as the failure to tightly manage party members and cadres, to regularly provide education to heighten revolutionary virtues, to strictly enforce the disciplinary system and to regularly and closely supervise the implementation of various systems and regulations. There had been no close relationships in exercising leadership among the production and business sectors and the party committees at the local and grassroots level. The working method had not been applied strictly. Bad elements such as the abovementioned director had thus taken advantage of these loopholes and shortcomings to do wrong in the performance of their tasks and to violate party discipline and state law.

The factory has now a new director who is a cadre with a technical college background and who is assisted by two young deputy directors with political and technical capacities. The party organization has been further strengthened. After issuing party membership cards, the party organization has held a congress to elect a new party committee. That is a prerequisite for the factory to progress toward a new stage.

9332

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY ENTERPRISES URGED TO FULFILL 1981 PLAN

Saigon SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 10 Oct 81 pp 1,6

[Editorial: "Make Greater Efforts During the Last 3 Months of the Year"]

[Text] During the first 9 months of 1981 we encountered many difficulties with regard to materials and raw materials, and especially with regard to electricity, but the city's industry attained 71 percent of the annual plan. State-operated and joint public-private industry attained 58 percent; small industry and handicrafts attained 76 percent; and export industry attained 50 percent, of the annual plan. In the sphere of the city, central industry attained 57 percent of the annual plan.

Last year, there were many more advantages but this year the pace was 123 percent above the same period last year. That represented great efforts not only on the part of the industrial sector as a whole and of each enterprise, but also on the part of many sectors and individuals collectively.

The leading role of the base is the most decisive link. With the resolutions of the VCP Central Committee leading the way, and with the problem-solving assistance of the Municipal Party Committee, the precincts, districts, and enterprises which dared come to grips with the difficulties, boldly find new ways to do business, resolved their own problems, and did a good job of coordinating with the other units in working together to solve problems, did a good job. The places that focused on only one aspect, waited for the upper echelon to act, and could not launch a collective mastership movement among the workers so that everyone could contribute their efforts and contribute to solving problems, failed to fulfill their plans, which directly affected the lives of the workers and civil servants.

Furthermore, the relationship between the enterprises and the other localities are also very important. That is a relationship between industry and agriculture, the reciprocal effect of which promotes mutual development. Industry mechanizes agriculture and produces consumer goods for agriculture, while agriculture produces raw materials to serve industrial production and helps improve the workers' living conditions.

Especially, this year there has arisen a new way of livelihood: the enterprises, precincts, and districts have expanded their sphere of operations by borrowing foreign exchange and by shifting industrial goods to the rural areas to create a

fund of goods for the requisition-purchasing of agricultural goods for export, in order to import raw materials for production. In supporting that new way of livelihood, the banking, financial, and foreign trade sectors play an extremely important role. Thanks to such all-round cooperation, the city has additional materials and raw materials which, added to those supplied by the central echelon, are necessary to essentially assure the raw materials during the fourth quarter. The time is now urgent, so the production units must rapidly obtain such materials and rapidly liquidate exports and imports, in order to achieve a rapid capital turn-around and meet the raw materials import requirements for the first quarter of 1982.

Along with going all-out in competing to promote production, the enterprises must correctly observe the spirit of the Central Committee resolution regarding the three-part plans, do a truly good job of fulfilling Part A while paying attention to Part C of the plan, in order to contribute to improving the living conditions of the workers, prepare for Tet, and set aside 30 percent of the welfare fund to support the units which do not produce material wealth but directly affect production, such as electricity, water, sanitation, etc.

With regard to the small industry-handicrafts sector and the private enterprises, which produce much wealth for society under the present conditions, it is necessary to pay all-out attention to gradually transforming them, to reorganizing production according to sectors, and to advancing to the formation of federations for each small industry and handicraft sector, or to forming cooperatives or joint public-private enterprises for more than 400 private enterprises.

The most difficult problem at present is electricity. The central echelon has provided additional oil for the city's industry, but has not yet met all the requirements of the year-end production high-point. Therefore, a foremost measure for assuring electricity for production is economizing in the use of electricity. It is especially necessary to restrict as much as possible the waste of electricity in stores which are open at night. In addition to economizing in the use of electricity, steps must be taken to appropriately punish those who steal state gasoline and oil. At the same time, it is necessary to appropriately reward people who achieve merit in opposing those who steal electricity, gasoline, or oil. Only thereby can there be sufficient electricity for production.

During the fourth quarter of this year there will be more advantages than during the first months of the year. There are good prospects for us to attain and surpass the remaining 30 percent of the plan. The production units must make greater efforts, in order not only to brilliantly fulfill this year's missions but also to positively prepare the necessary material preconditions for 1982.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

POPULACE WARNED ABOUT SPREADING RUMORS ABOUT ECONOMY

Saigon SAIGON GIA PHONG in Vietnamese 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Saigon People's Forum column: "They Cannot Be Forgiven"]

[Text] During the past several days, the prices of a number of goods have suddenly increased. The prices of such essential goods as rice, meat, sugar, etc., and even of such industrial products as canned milk, aluminum wear, plastic goods, and cloth, have "escalated." It is noteworthy that in addition to the sudden increases in prices, in many places, especially at the markets, there are many rumors that the state is about to "change the currency," "issue new money," "take an inventory of private goods," etc. It is not necessary to make a thorough analysis to know that every so often such rumors are spread by bad elements. Even so, some credulous people buy goods for "hoarding," which has given the dishonest merchants another opportunity to raise prices. The prices of some goods have increased irrationally. Just yesterday, a child in my family asked me to buy an ordinary lead pencil. Agreeing, I took him to four stores at the Ong Ta intersection. The price was the same in all stores: 10 dong. One would only reduce the price by one dong. I recalled that just a few days before I bought the same kind of pencil for only three dong.

Everyone knows that that psychological warfare trick is nothing new in our city. And the contents of the above-mentioned false rumors are "rehashes" of past canards.

We recommend that the people be very vigilant toward the psychological warfare schemes of the enemy and of the dishonest merchants.

Our people not only should not unintentionally spread such false rumors but should promptly find out who is starting them and report them to the governmental administration so that steps can be taken to severely punish them.

We cannot forgive those who help external enemies attack the lives of our workers.

Tran Thanh Van
(Precinct 1)

5616
CSO: 4209/113

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LOCALITIES STEP UP MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 31 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Son Tay City, Hoan Kiem Precinct, Gia Lam District Continue to Strengthen Market Management"]

[Text] The market management unit of Son Tay City has assigned cadres to be in charge of each village, ward, market, and wharf. At places where merchants gather, and where there are many passers-by, such as wharves, the bus station, Nghe market, and Con market, the unit has assigned more management cadres than in the other places. During the first 9 months, the financial and commercial bureaus uncovered 1,062 instances of illegal buying and selling and speculation, which involved goods worth 126,522 dong. The market management unit fined 445 merchants who deliberately sold goods illegally, did not register to engage in commerce, etc.

The financial bureau monitored the actual incomes of the merchants and adjusted the taxes of 500 of them to correspond to the new incomes.

In October, the financial bureau of Hoan Kiem Precinct inspected the merchants, discovered 330 violations, and disposed of 62 incidents of trading or speculation in Western drugs, ball bearings, calcium carbide, and bicycle parts worth tens of thousands of dong. In the same month, the bureau readjusted the taxes of 52 merchants to correspond to their actual incomes, collected back taxes in 725 instances, etc.

Last week, 10 wards in Hoan Kiem Precinct carried out regular inspections, uncovered 524 violations, and imposed fines totalling 4,841 dong. Included in those incidents were 15 violations of the market management policy and 50 instances of failure to register to engage in commerce.

The precinct commercial bureau is continuing to carry out inspections, and is supervising the merchants in observing the commercial registration and price regulations. The market management unit has made arrests in 16 instances of the illegal transporting and selling of goods, has imposed on-the-spot fines in 507 instances of violations, etc.

The commercial bureau of Gia Lam District, concentrating on carrying out inspections in the key areas, in September made arrests in 1,968 instances of illegal transporting of goods, speculation, and the harboring of goods managed by the

state. The bureau confiscated goods worth 484,361 in 947 incidents, and imposed on-the-spot fines in 1,021 instances. With regard to industrial products, arrests were made in 110 incidents involving 4,000 meters of cloth and 406 articles of ready-made clothing of the various kinds.

5616
CSO: 4209/113

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL URGES ENTERPRISES TO FULLY USE CAPITAL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Exploit Existing Sources of Capital"]

[Text] Exercising their right to take the initiative in production and business and to remain independent financially, many state enterprises and joint state-private ones have used their production capacities rationally and exploited their sources of floating capital effectively. At these enterprises, commodities are produced in larger quantities [than in others] and are delivered [to the state and customers] in sufficient amounts according to the system in force; moreover, the laborers' income is guaranteed and the collection and payment of financial-monetary items assured. The original capital allocated by the budget and that made up by bank loans are circulated rapidly and bring in an obvious profit. By borrowing foreign currency to import raw materials for production and by dealing in export goods, certain units have reaped good results and opened up prospects of steady development. On the contrary, there are enterprises which have left their capital stagnant, which have usurped and used the capital of other units and which have failed to secure the payment of debts owed them when they sold their goods. This state of affairs has brought about a protracted capital deficit.

After adjusting the system of whole and retail sale prices of materials and merchandises of different kinds, enterprises generally need new sources of floating capital to carry out normal production and business activities. The aim of the managerial task is to recalculate the stocks in hand according to the new prices and to formulate--without hampering production and business activities--norms for the new floating capital which is rotating among various units. The income balance resulting from the shift to a new price system must be treated in strict accordance with general regulations by deducting part of it to supplement the original capital of the enterprise according to the percentage indicated by the regulations in force and by adding the remainder to the surplus debts incurred in receiving bank loans. No unit whatever is allowed to use this income balance for distribution to various funds of the enterprise or for appropriation to the local budget. The bank will issue a temporary loan when the supplemental source of capital is not yet examined and ratified and when the enterprise needs additional capital to buy raw materials, supplies and goods to continue production and business.

In practice, there is a limit on the amount supplemented to the original capital or the capital made up by bank loans. The best way is to effectively exploit the existing source of floating capital in various enterprises. This capital is not small. Rapid circulation and repeated rotation will magnify the capital and make each dong of capital more effective. To make the most of the existing capital, all enterprises must carry out their managerial, production and business activities in a dynamic and versatile manner and must use economic effectiveness as a yardstick. It is possible for many units to "liberate" the stagnant capital constituted by slow-moving substandard materials, semifinished products, low quality goods, products the disposal of which is not guaranteed by any contract and so on. The existence of these items has been discovered during repeated inventories but has been slowly dealt with. In carrying out commercial dealings with one another, enterprises must display honesty in strict accordance with the account settlement system; all debts must be paid and even the internal ones which have been incurred within the enterprise itself must be liquidated rapidly.

The objective of managing and using all sources of capital is to promote the production and circulation of goods and to manufacture them in large quantities for the society's benefit.

9332

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ILLEGAL COAL-RICE-PORK TRADE AMONG CO-OPS, POWER PLANT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Bach Hoang, of Ha Dong City, Ha Son Binh Province: "Illegal Trade"]

[Text] In the first months of 1981, many brick and tile producing installations in Ha Son Binh were in dire need of fuel. Since the locality was still unable to supply coal sufficiently and promptly according to the plan norm, many production installations were obliged to secretly buy it at an agreed price and also to accept a very hard and unreasonable condition such as selling a certain amount of rice and meat at the directed prices to the [coal selling] unit.

A number of coal owners including units, organs and individuals then exchanged it for bricks and tiles with the production installations at the rate of 1.3 tons of coal against 1,000 category-A bricks and subsequently sold most of these bricks and tiles at a high price. Since it was also difficult to carry coal from the buying place to the production installations, the latter had to pay cash to the organs or units which possessed special trucks or to exchange bricks and tiles for the transport service rendered.

An inspection of the way the economic contract system had been implemented by a number of installations (including state-operated ones and handicrafts cooperatives) which produced building materials in the province revealed that negative practices were on the increase and that some of them were serious. For instance, the Hop Luc hardware cooperative (Ha Dong City) entrusted Mr D.T.T.--a retired cadre--with signing, on its behalf, a contract to buy 300 tons of baked coal [than qua luwar] at the supply price of 21 dong a ton from the Yen Phu power plant and also on condition that 1,300 kgs of pork would be sold (under the transfer system) to the plant. After only 73 kgs of pork had been delivered to the power plant, the latter requested that it be subsequently replaced by rice. Therefore, Mr T. had to spend 27,118 and 2,190 dong buying rice and pork respectively at the free market prices--a total of 29,308 dong for these two items. After receiving rice and pork, the power plant refunded only 1,371 dong to Mr T. (at the price of 4.5 dong a kg of meat and 0.5 dong a kg of rice). Mr T. had thus given away 27,937 dong to the power plant to go through with the coal purchase.

After receiving the Yen Phu power plant's invoice for the sale of 300 tons of coal, Mr T. proceeded with the signing of coal transport contracts, the sale of coal against cash payment, the exchange of coal for bricks which were subsequently sold and so forth. All of these economic activities were not recorded on the Hop Luc cooperative's books. Only noteworthy is the fact that Mr T. returned to the cooperative 20,000 bricks worth 6,000 dong and refunded to it 300 dong in cash plus the sum of 6,300 dong which it had transferred from its account with the Ha Dong city bank to the Hoan Kiem (Hanoi) bank to obtain a check to guarantee payment to the Yen Phu power plant (which did not receive cash). Mr T. also did not forget to show his gratitude to the Hop Luc hardware cooperative director--who had helped him in his business activities--by offering the director 2,000 dong, a sum called "fees" by both sides. Since then, the Hop Luc hardware cooperative provided all the necessary papers including certificates for Mr T. and even signed invoices and permits to take bricks out of warehouses to sell to Mr T. and also signed a coal-brick exchange contract with him.

According to initial figures, Mr T. had received a total of 34,168.70 dong in cash by selling 145,440 kgs of coal at the price of 235 dong a ton to the Van Phu cooperative (Ha Dong City) and had exchanged 390 tons of coal with the Phu Lam cooperative (Thanh Oai District) for 300,000 category-A bricks to the sale value of 90,000 dong (the selling price of each brick being 0.30 dong).

Beginning with the initial expenditure of only 6,300 dong (money transferred to buy 300 tons of coal at the price of 21 dong a ton), these transactions resulted in the collection of a turnover of 124,168.70 dong (from the sale of coal and from the exchange [of coal] for bricks for subsequent sale) which was obtained by selling to and exchanging with the Van Phu and Phu Lam cooperatives a total of 524.44 tons of coal (which, according to Mr T.'s declaration, included not only the 300 tons bought [directly from the Yen Phu power plant] but also an additional quantity of coal bought, through the medium of a friend of his, from workers of the Yen Phu power plant--which accounted for the large volume of coal at his disposal for sale). However, after settling their accounts, Mr T. and the Hop Luc cooperative made out a statement saying that the profit obtained amounted to only 9,000 dong because of numerous overheads incurred in buying gasoline and oil at the black market prices, offering gifts, giving tips to truck drivers and so on.

These illegal dealings in coal must be dealt with. In particular, the Yen Phu power plant must reexamine the increase from 300 to 524.44 tons of coal sold to the Hop Luc hardware cooperative and must simultaneously give the people a clear answer about the right or wrong "transfer" of rice and meat.

9332

CSO: 4209/126

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

MINH HAI NEW ECONOMIC ZONE--Minh Hai Province on 19 December welcomed 189 families of 800 persons from Ha Nam Ninh Province for resettlement in various new [words garbled] from the north. These new resettlers were warmly welcomed and assisted by the local authorities to enable them to soon embark on agricultural production. [BK271157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Dec 81]

CSO: 4209/159

AGRICULTURE

SUMMER-FALL HARVEST, LAND RECLAMATION, WATER CONSERVANCY IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] VNA--To date, the provinces and cities of South Vietnam from Quang Nam-Da Nang southward have completed the summer-fall rice harvest with an average per hectare yield of 25.1 quintals of paddy representing an increase of 0.8 quintal over last year.

Nearly 33,000 hectares of summer-fall rice were completely lost this year due to a drought spell throughout the sowing and transplanting period in almost all provinces and also due to waterloggings prior to the harvest time in An Giang and Dong Thap Provinces and part of Long An Province. Productivity has been substantially lowered in many districts and villages in Tien Giang, Long An, Hau Giang and Minh Hai Provinces though people there had to carry out transplanting three times and to apply twice as much fertilizer as indicated by the fixed norm. In Long An, Kien Giang and Don Thap Provinces and in the three provinces of Eastern Nam Bo, the rice yield is only nearly 20 quintals per hectare. In Minh Hai, Hau Giang, Tien Giang and An Giang Provinces, the yield attains 27 to 30 quintals of paddy per hectare but the overall volume of production falls short of the assigned norm because large areas were completely lost.

Nevertheless, in a number of provinces slightly afflicted with drought, productivity and the volume of production are much higher than the assigned norms because these provinces organized the antidrought struggle well. In Ben Tre, the average per hectare yield is 27 quintals--50 percent up on the norm fixed for volume of production and in Quang Nam-Da Nang, it is 33 quintals representing an increase of 26.8 percent over the norm fixed for volume of production. Nghia Binh yields on the average 27.3 quintals [per hectare], surpassing by 18.8 percent the norm fixed for volume of production while Ho Chi Minh City achieves an output of 26 quintals [per hectare]--that is, an increase of 27.8 percent over the norm fixed for volume of production.

In the 5-year period between 1976 and 1980, Dac Lac Province opened and broke new lands with a total area of more than 79,100 hectares of which 70,740-odd ones have been used to grow grain and food crops, coffee and rubber trees. In particular, the state farms specializing in coffee and rubber planting broke 6,120 hectares of new land and commissioned more than 5,670 of them. Ko Rong Buc District and Ban Me Thuot City are two units which opened and broke large areas of new land and which used 95 to 98 percent of these areas for production purposes. The districts of Ma Drak and Dac Nong opened and commissioned 9,400 hectares of new land.

The various districts have set up land reclamation centers where hand tools are used and the draft power of elephants and cattle fully used to carry lumber and earth. Starting with only 200 hectares of wet rice in 1975, the entire province is now growing two stable rice crops on 9,350 hectares. Adequate embankments and irrigation canals have been built on almost all the areas cultivated with wet rice.

The province has invested in the building of 432 large-, medium- and small-scale water conservancy works to provide enough water for all the wet-rice area and for thousands of hectares of coffee plantation and has also motivated the ethnic minorities to raise more cattle to obtain additional draft power and more fertilizer for crops.

In order to be able to commission them ahead of schedule, the water conservancy sector in Dong Nai Province is accelerating the building of two water conservancy works--the May River reservoir and the Gia Lieu 2 dam--which will initially irrigate 800 hectares of the 1981-1982 winter-spring rice crop.

At the May River reservoir work site, vehicles, machines, manpower and materials have been gathered; the complete construction of each engineering item let out on contract; nearly 200,000 cubic meters of earth and stone excavated; the building of the principal dam completed; 1,000 cubic meters of concrete poured into the central works and about 5 million cubic meters of water retained with the initial objective of irrigating 600 hectares of winter-spring rice and providing water for the daily life of the local people. In the process of building the Gia Lieu 2 dam, cadres and workers have fully used local supplies and raw materials of all kinds and have improved the construction method with the result that 30 tons of cement and 50 tons of steel and iron have been saved without affecting the quality of construction. During the current winter-spring season, the dam will be able to irrigate 200 hectares of additional rice crop.

The water conservancy sector has also repaired and dredged the Thien Tan, Loi Hoa, Ben Go and Phuoc Kha pumping stations to obtain water to irrigate 12,400 hectares of winter-spring rice.

9332

CSO: 4209/123

AGRICULTURE

ADEQUATE FERTILIZATION, FERTILIZER PRODUCTION URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Exploiting Fertilizer Sources"]

[Text] In agriculture, productivity and volume of production are determined by many technological factors, but the key one is fertilizer. Adequate fertilization not only creates high crop yield and good product quality, but also maintains and develops valuable characteristics of crops, and increases their resistance to pests and bad weather. Inadequate and improper fertilization injures crops and degrades the soil.

Fertilizer production was once a seething movement, but in recent years, it has had the tendency to mark time, or even decline at places. Outstanding fertilizer making models could not expand. But during the past few seasons, at places where products were contracted out to laborers, fertilizer making has begun to take a turn for the better, increasing both the quantity and quality of fertilizer made and ameliorating fertilization technique. Many southern localities have resumed the habit of using organic fertilizer. The movement while still neither strong nor widespread, has seen the appearance of a number of places that are fairly good fertilizer makers.

The movement to make fertilizer is not meeting the requirements of intensive farming, multicropping and area expansion, which continue to increase with every passing year and production season. If the amount of fertilizer remains the same, or diminished, any attempt to plant additional crops and expand the area of cultivation will be, in fact, a form of extensive farming leading to soil degradation and crop deterioration.

Our industrial fertilizers--especially those imported from foreign countries--are limited. Exploiting domestic sources of fertilizers, of which organic fertilizer represent the most part, must be seen as the most important solution.

A series of synchronized measures on management, policies and guidance for implementation, must be carried out at basic production units and within district jurisdictions. Stable manure is seen as a fertilizer of high quality, having fairly adequate nutrients, vitamins and microelements necessary for crops and soil. Recently, a number of policies encouraging hog and cattle raising have caused favorable conditions for increasing stable manure sources.

Green manure is very abundant; it exists everywhere and includes both crops and wild vegetation. Green-manure plants especially of the beans family and duckweed also are capable of drawing nitrogen for plants. Moreover, other fertilizer sources exist in every area, such as pond and river mud, trash, etc.

The movement to make fertilizer has developed slowly, not mainly because of technical reasons, but rather because of improper production organization and policies. Many fertilizer sources are wasted, instead of being exploited, collected and fully used.

Fertilizer processing and storage are very rudimentary, causing loss in quality. Fertilization is arbitrary and not scientific, using much but yielding little.

Fertilizer production should gradually become routine in each production unit. Each cooperative and production collective should set up fertilizer making teams or units to process collective-owned fertilizer and direct families to make fertilizers in line with techniques.

It is necessary to rapidly expand fertilizer production contracting in production units. During the past few seasons, this approach has really promoted intensive farming possibilities, increased the volume of paddy and the amount of fertilizer. Eager to seek out and exploit various sources of fertilizers in order to exceed contract norms, contractors applied fertilizer at the correct time, according to the right technique and without wastes. The technique of rolling nitrate fertilizer into a tiny ball and implanting it at the roots has a direct, strong and lasting effect on plants, and requires less fertilizer, as compared with the former method of showering riceplants with nitrate fertilizer. Fertilizer making teams and units working for a collective contractor, strived to raise processing quality. All local fertilizer sources were collected and properly utilized. Additional fertilization came in the form of good-quality stable manure, human waste and composted urine, which partly replaced chemical fertilizer.

Only correct fertilization, depending on soil structure and plant species can generate high economic efficiency. Overfertilization or underfertilization is harmful. Organic fertilizer should be used along with inorganic fertilizer in a balanced manner to suit different soils and crops. Exclusive application of inorganic fertilizer hardens the soil and breaks up its natural composition.

If we actively exploit fertilizer sources and properly organize processing, storage and utilization, in addition to policies appropriately encouraging and widening the system of contracting out rice and fertilizer production to laborers, we will certainly be able to meet the fertilizer needs of agricultural production development plans.

9213
CSO: 4209/125

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCT CONTRACTING APPLIED IN 26 CITIES, PROVINCE NORTH OF THUAN HAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Since the beginning of the 10th-month season, the system of product contract with laborers has been applied by 6,670 cooperatives representing 55.3 percent of the total number of rice farming cooperatives in 26 provinces and cities north of Thuan Hai—not to speak of the production collectives in the Region 5 and Central Highlands provinces and the cooperatives in the highlands and mountainous region in the north.

During the 10th-month season, the movement to establish product contracts with laborers has rapidly extended to many regions, involving 93 to 97 percent [of the total number of laborers] representing an increase of 18 percent over the recent fifth-month and spring season in the delta, midlands and former Zone 4; 18 percent and an increase of 11 percent in the mountainous region; 53 percent and an increase of 22 percent in the Region 5 provinces and 57 percent and an increase of 10 percent in the Central Highlands.

What is noteworthy about the advanced cooperatives and about a few districts in the Red River delta which have long had the necessary material-technical bases and standard knowledge of intensive cultivation and which have achieved a high productivity for many years--is the fact that, after showing some hesitancy during the fifth-month and spring season, they have started implementing the system of product contract with laborers since the beginning of the 10th-month season.

After recapitulating the product contracting movement in the fifth-month and spring season, all localities at the provincial, district and grassroots level have unanimously agreed on the working method according to the spirit of directive No 101 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat and circular No 05 of the Ministry of Agriculture and also on the experiences drawn and specific measures set forth at the national conference on product contracting held in Ha Nam Ninh.

These localities have assessed the development of the product contracting movement during the current 10th-month season and found out that many former shortcomings have been avoided and the quality of the product contract system gradually heightened. The role of production teams has been considered more important

and the planning task improved in comparison with the past. Except in the border areas and on sea islands, all production installations have applied the product contract system by entrusting all the rice farming areas to laborers. The habit of distributing fields in a scattered manner has been reduced through a rational, scientific determination of the output of the fields let out on contract. Though the 10th-month crop has been afflicted with rather serious natural calamities and harmful insects, the masses have sought by all means to noticeably limit the damage. Many formerly deficient cooperatives have changed for the better and their members have enthusiastically stepped up production.

In an experimental move, the district level has established product contracts with district-scale stations and farms and has linked its own activities with those of production installations.

Based on the experiences drawn from product contracting in rice farming, a number of localities have extended the product contract system to the cultivation of perennial plants and fruit trees and the raising of cattle, hogs and ducks. In Vinh Phu, the system of product contract with laborers has been applied to tea plantation by 44 cooperatives, to the growing of lacquer trees by 32 cooperatives and to the growing of palm trees by many others. In addition to applying the product contract system to the cultivation of grain producing crops and short-term industrial ones, Bac Thai is directing the classification of forests to be included in the product contract system.

However, product contracting during the current 10th-month season is still characterized by weaknesses and shortcomings with regard to the determination of the contractual output, the distribution of fields on contract, the recipients of contracts and the still unsatisfactory coordination of tasks done collectively. In certain localities, laxity has been seen in management and many jobs are still let out on contract to laborers.

To remedy the abovementioned situation, localities have set forth urgent measures aimed at gradually perfecting the product contract system and improving its quality so as to further advance the movement.

9332

CSO: 4209/126

AGRICULTURE

CARTOON SHOWS PUMP STATION OPERATORS TAKING BRIBES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]



--Pumping station operator to farmers bearing bribes:

I raised Village "A" nozzle. But you guys
"took care of me" so you still have water.

9332

CSO: 4209/123

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

DONG NAI GRAIN COLLECTION--By the end of grain year 1981, Dong Nai Province had collected more than 41,500 tons of grain, overfulfilling the plan by 38 percent and scoring an increase of almost 35 percent over the previous year. Excluding the grain reserved for livestock breeding, the total amount of grain delivered to state granaries exceeded 36,300 tons or 21 percent over the planned norm and a record to date. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Dec 81]

HA NAM NINH GRAIN COLLECTION--By 18 December, Ha Nam Ninh Province had fulfilled 115.8 percent of its annual grain collection plan. In particular, the amount of paddy bought at agreed-upon prices totaled 19,000 tons. This year the province had bountiful crops, producing more than 21,000 tons in excess of the targeted output. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Dec 81]

EXPORTED VEGETABLES, FRUITS--Despite numerous difficulties, Vietnam has exported nearly 45,000 tons of vegetables and fruits this year, a 45 percent increase compared with last year. Improvements have been made in various provinces in the central highlands and the Mekong River delta area to increase future output. [BK271157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Dec 81]

AN GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--An Giang Province is striving to harvest 119,000 ha of 10th-month rice. Many districts are supervising various production establishments and peasants in harvesting the ripening ricefields and preparing land for the next crop. The province's agricultural engineering sector is producing more handtools for distribution to the peasants to accelerate the harvest work. [BK271157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Dec 81]

NORTHERN 5TH-MONTH RICEFIELDS--According to the General Statistics Department, as of 20 December northern provinces had plowed 717,000 ha of ricefields for the 5th-month spring rice crop, achieving 66.7 percent of the planned area or 71,000 ha more than last week. During the same period, agricultural cooperatives in various localities sowed 19,000 ha of 5th-month spring rice seedlings or 13,000 ha more than last week. [BK271323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Dec 81]

MINH HAI GRAIN OBLIGATION--Minh Hai Province has completed its grain obligation this year and has delivered to state granaries more than 200,000 tons of grains, overfulfilling plan norm by 3.3 percent. Vinh Loi District took the lead in this task, overfulfilling its plan norm by 6 percent. [BK271323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Dec 81]

CSO: 4209/159

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

SOVIET AIDED VEHICLE WORKSHOP--A Soviet aided vehicle workshop was commissioned recently in Hoang Lien Son Province. This is the fourth workshop built with Soviet assistance this year. It can handle 6,000 vehicles a year. [BK271157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Dec 81]

SOVIET-AIDED POWER PLANT--The Uong Bi thermoelectric power plant, the biggest thermoelectric power plant in northern Vietnam which was built with Soviet assistance and a design capacity of 153,000 kW, in the third quarter of this year achieved a capacity of 110,000 kW and an output of 150 million kWh--the highest level for a quarter since 1976. For this achievement, the plant has received the highest award from the Ministry of Power in the emulation drive to greet the 64th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution and the coming first BCP Congress. [BK231149 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Dec 81]

CSO: 4220/167

LIGHT INDUSTRY

PRODUCT CONTRACTING TO BE IMPROVED IN SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Improve the Product Contract System in Small Industry and Handicrafts Cooperatives"]

[Text] Small industry and handicrafts cooperatives carry out activities according to the principle that they assume responsibility for production and business, enjoy financial independence, are entitled to make a profit and have to bear losses; as for their members, they receive an income commensurate with the volume of work performed. That is precisely why, ever since their foundation, almost all cooperatives have applied different forms of product contract with labor teams and groups and with individual laborers. Exercising their effect as a lever and gradually developing it, the remuneration, reward and distribution systems applied by cooperatives have stimulated the laborers' enthusiasm, helped increase labor productivity and promoted the economical use of materials and a reduction in production expenditures.

Cooperatives still have many shortcomings in applying the product contract system because they have not yet thoroughly understood both the principle of distribution according to labor and the contracting method, because their managerial cadres have a limited knowledge of science and organization and because they have not received a close and uniform guidance from high to low echelons. In certain areas, excessive emphasis has been laid on the laborers' interest, too high unit prices fixed for contract work and large sums of money offered as rewards to the detriment of the interest of the collective and state. On the contrary, there are localities where insufficient attention has been paid to the laborers' income so that cooperative members have become less enthusiastic about production. Averageism is still being applied widely in distribution, as evidenced by an insignificant difference between the income of a highly productive laborer who receives a high daily or hourly wage and who produces goods of good quality and the income of an ordinary laborer, and also between the income of a skillful worker and that of an unskilled one.

In implementing the resolution of the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum, many production installations have taken the initiative in improving the product contract system through harmoniously combining the three benefits and paying due attention to the laborers' interest. By coordinating the reorganization of production and labor with the improvement of the system of product contract with

labor groups and laborers and by strengthening the educational task while boldly increasing bonuses and promptly rewarding highly productive workers whose products are of good quality, the Sao Mai (Hanoi) carpet weaving cooperative has been able to strongly stimulate its members' enthusiasm for labor and to raise the average monthly output of each worker from 10 square meters of colored carpet in 1979 to 17 square meters in 1980. In addition, the average wage of each cooperative member has increased by a half and the undivided funds of the cooperative and the norms of the obligations to the state have also increased rapidly. By shifting from the former system of piece-work contract to that of end-product contract with workshops and production teams in their capacity as collectives, by deducting part of its wage and profit funds and adding it to the reward fund and by boldly offering rewards for high labor productivity and economical use of materials, the Huyen Ky (Ha Son Binh) lacquer cooperative has tripled its 1980 total output value as compared with 1979.

The practical experiences of many cooperatives have demonstrated that the product contract and reward systems will become very strong incentives to promote production development to bring the cooperative members' spirit of collective ownership into play and to enable cooperatives to do business with high economic effectiveness if these systems are improved and creatively applied, if the principle of distribution according to labor is thoroughly understood and if the three benefits are harmoniously associated.

As a prerequisite for product contracting, it is of prime importance to prepare the material conditions for production stabilization. Each cooperative must clearly determine a principal and subsidiary production guideline and must strenuously look for and exploit sources of raw materials, fuel and supplies in order to provide a permanent and regular job for each unit. To improve the contract system on a scientific basis, it is necessary to correctly set forth economic-technical norms and especially those concerning labor and materials, to fix rational unit prices for contract work and to formulate rational systems of distribution, reward and penalty regarding each category of product and each type and form of production. Appropriate forms of contract wage must be applied in accordance with each category of product and with the technical characteristics, industrial design and labor organization of each cooperative; no matter whatever form is applied, it is necessary, however, to hold the laborer materially responsible for the product obtained and to link individual and collective responsibilities together. Rewards must be offered and penalties imposed in an obvious, timely and bold manner and must be accurately aimed at the important or weak points of each installation such as labor productivity, product quality, saving of materials, man-days, working hours and so on.

Giving a material incentive to the laborer by improving the contract system and by simultaneously strengthening the ideological task and developing the right to collective ownership is tantamount to creating a motive power which will induce small industry and handicrafts cooperatives to progress continuously.

9332

CSO: 4209/123

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES ALONG DA NANG-HUE-VINH-HANOI RAILROAD LINE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Van Thien (Hanoi) and Hoang Von and Van Vien (Binh Tri Thien) in "Readers' Letters" column: "Things Seen at 'Mobile Road Stations'"]

[Text] The train which left the Da Nang railroad station for Hue at 0900 on 12 September 1981 did not comply with the railroad sector regulations. After running a distance of 2 kms from the station, the train stopped midway to load and unload passengers and merchandises. Each time the train stopped, passengers and merchandises were seen boarding en masse or scurrying down onto the ground beside the track to evade taxation and transportation charges. The driver stopped the train again when it was still 2 kms away from the Hue railroad station. From a car adjacent to the locomotive, scores of female traders who did their business by railroad pushed many bags of salt and rice and some hundred others down onto the ground.

At 1425 on 2 July 1981, a train left the Hanoi railroad station for Vinh. After passing by the Phu Xuyen railroad station, the train often stopped midway although there was no obstacle on the track. After running about 5 kms from the Phu Xuyen station, the train stopped again midway on a bridge to pick up some smugglers. While the merchandises and passengers were being taken on board, we heard a shout: "Fire! The train is on fire!" Everyone panicked and rushed about, jostling each other. Bad elements took advantage of the confusion to steal baggages and merchandises from passengers. The wounded people, stray children and robbery victims loudly blamed the locomotive driver for his greediness.

On 22 August 1981, we took the Thong Nhat [Unified] train to go from Hue to Hanoi. From Hue to Vinh, the train ran rather fast but from Vinh to Hanoi, security was no longer maintained on the train since more and more smugglers boarded the cars where they fiercely competed in buying and exchanging goods. To shun responsibility, the controllers present in the cars took off their armbands. The train also stopped at many "mobile stations" to let dishonest traders throw out their merchandises to evade taxation and freightage and also to pick up "unexpected passengers." Because much time was spent picking up passengers and unloading freight at those "mobile stations," the train arrived too late at the terminal station (taking nearly 10 hours to cover the distance of over 170-odd kms between Thanh Hoa and Hanoi).

It is usual for the daily passenger train and nightly freight train departing from the Tu Son station to Uong Bi, Luu Xa and Lang Son to freely make stops. Many types of state-managed goods such as anise, cigarettes, four species of construction wood and so on are whisked off at "mobile stations" such as the Lim station, Tu Son (Ha Bac). We frequently saw the driver and his assistants in the locomotive throw out as many as 200 or 300 stoking briquettes onto a "driver-chosen station" at the village of Dong Nguyne, Tien Son District. On many nights, the Dong Nguyen Village protection and patrol unit caught local malefactors in the act of conniving with locomotive drivers in stealing state-owned briquettes. Though the type of coal used to run locomotives is in short supply and though we have to buy raw materials from abroad (to make it), locomotive drivers have handed it to bad elements for resale to certain households which use it to manufacture vermicelli or popcorn, which is a great waste. The Dong Nguyen Village protection and patrol unit reported that from 1,500 to 2,000 kgs of briquettes have been thrown out from trains each day and night.

We would suggest that the railroad sector take stern preventive and disciplinary measures against persons violating its regulations. At the same time, localities alongside the railroad should cooperate with the transportation sector in taking the necessary measures to further tighten management.

9332

CSO: 4209/123

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION ON MEDICINES DISTRIBUTION, SALE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Van Ha, of the Ministry of Public Health: "Pharmaceuticals Distribution Method"]

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers recently issued a decision on the retail sale prices of therapeutic medicines.

The retail sale prices of medicines have been determined according to the principle that production and circulation expenditures must be defrayed, that the production and consumption of oriental medicines be encouraged, that no profit be made on therapeutic medicines and that capital be rationally accumulated from the production of tonics.

The public health sector has extensively applied a uniform system of retail sale prices of medicines throughout the country since early November 1981 according to the decision of the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Therapeutic medicines are the goods indispensable to the people's life. Under the difficult overall circumstances when the possibilities of producing medicines, especially medicinal raw materials, in our country are still limited, the state has, on a priority basis, set aside an amount of foreign currency to import the essential medicines to meet the need for disease prevention and cure. The public health sector has been stepping up the production of medicinal plants and animals to create a source of domestic raw materials for pharmaceuticals enterprises and has simultaneously broadened the movement to grow and use traditional medicinal herbs in the public health network at the grassroots level with a view to providing the people with ordinary types of medicines. However, it is not easy to strike a balance between the supply and demand of therapeutic medicines. In view of the disease and health pattern among the people, the yearly need for medicines is great in both quantity and diversity. The public health sector has also to provide medicines for other essential needs. Meanwhile, our country does not yet possess an antibiotic production industry and the conditions to develop a chemical pharmaceuticals industry. Though representing a fairly high percentage, the amount of import medicines has proven ever more insufficient to meet our needs. Therefore, the task of distributing medicines and managing their use plays a very important role.

Therapeutic medicines are a special category of goods related to human health and life. For this reason, the method of distributing medicines and managing their use differs from that governing other categories of goods. To be effective and safe, the use of almost all medicines requires either the physician's guidance and instructions or the necessary special knowledge of pharmacy. The use of special, toxic or addictive medicines absolutely requires the meticulous instructions of a physician, their distribution must follow strict regulations and the entire medication period must be closely monitored. Unlike other categories of goods, medicines must not be distributed according to the law of average. Nor must a physician with a professional conscience prescribe medicines either to the liking or at the request of anyone.

Special and first-aid medicines must be reserved on a priority basis for patients treated in hospitals and research institutes. Concerning certain kinds of medicines which are reserved exclusively to the hospital network according to the regulations of the Ministry of Public Health, medicine distributing units are responsible for their proper management and preservation in view of their ultimate distribution according to plan and must absolutely neither sell these medicines to other customers nor freely distribute them to therapeutic installations at the lower level. In each hospital, a clear-cut settlement of accounts must be effected and books balanced up concerning the amounts of medicines used by the therapeutic rooms and by different departments including the pharmaceutical one. These departments and rooms must publish the quantity of medicines used each day for patients and this quantity must tally with the prescriptions issued.

Counters must be set up beside consulting rooms to sell medicines to outpatients. The amount of medicines sold daily must be based on the number of people coming for medical examination and also on the fixed average price of medicines to be sold according to each prescription. The variety of medicines must depend on the type of the consulting room--that is, whether it belongs to a specialized hospital or a polyclinic. A regular communication system must be established between the medicines seller and the physician in order to make sure that the patient to which a prescription has been issued can buy medicines. Tight managerial measures must be taken to ensure that a number of precious and rare medicines really reach the patients who need them.

In order to be supplied with preventive and therapeutic medicines commensurate with the expenditures allotted by the state and according to the medicines distribution regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Public Health--enterprises, state agencies, work sites, state forests and so forth must register with the local public health bureaus and services the number of their cadres and manual and office workers and must also mention the standard of technical knowledge of their public health cadres. The public health station in each enterprise, public agency and so forth must issue notices to overtly inform manual and office workers of the distribution and use of medicines. Trade union chapters and people's inspection committees must draw up a plan to supervise the use and distribution of medicines in each unit in order to prevent negative practices prejudicial to the interest of manual and office workers.

In enterprises and agencies where the public health task is performed only by nurses, the medical examination and treatment of manual and office workers are still governed by decision No 91/TTg.

The distribution of medicines to public health stations in villages and wards is based on the population of each area, on their pathological characteristics, on the current average per capita expenditures for medicines and also on the list of goods specified by the Ministry of Public Health. To produce an additional amount of ordinary medicines, it is necessary to step up the cultivation, exploitation and processing of traditional medicinal herbs. People's committees and people's councils at the village and ward levels must guide and supervise the distribution and use of medicines by the public health personnel in these areas to ensure that medicines really reach the sick people. The Ministry of Public Health will continue to distribute free of charge to patients the medicines used to prevent and cure social diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, mental illness and so forth. The management, distribution and use of these medicines will be guided by specialized institutes at the top level of the sector. Apart from the abovementioned recipients, the pharmaceuticals sector will organize at all drugstores the retail sale of ordinary medicines such as those used to treat cold, fever, diarrhea, irregular menstruation, scabies and boils and also eyedrops and tonics....

Efforts must be made by provinces and cities to step up the production of medicines made of domestic pharmaceuticals and raw materials in order to create a great variety of efficacious remedies to serve customers. All drugstores must post up a list of ordinary medicines for everyday sale as well as a list of directed retail prices.

Research must be conducted step by step to broadly apply the method of selling medicines on presentation of household health records, to ensure equitable distribution of medicines such as liniments, ointments, vermifuges and children's tonics which are needed by every family and also to distribute to patients certain medicines used to treat chronic diseases such as stomach troubles, asthma, high blood pressure and so on.

To make sure that the medicines distribution method is strictly implemented and that medicines are really handed to people who need them, it is necessary to further step up the struggle against negativism within the public health sector and to further strengthen the free medicines market.

A correct concept of the use of medicines and the responsibility of everyone and every sector and level to supervise the distribution of medicines are the factors enabling the public health sector to properly apply the medicines distribution method and to step up the production of medicines with the objective of treating patients and promoting the health of cadres and people.

9332

CSO: 4209/123

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

VISIT TO QUANG NAM-DA NANG DESCRIBED

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese 28 Nov 81 pp 1, 5

[Article by Phan Tam Khe: "Visit to the Fatherland: My Native Place, Quang Nam-Da Nang"]

[Excerpts] Usually electricity was cut off 2 nights a week (depending on zones). But, since generators were too old and many spare parts were in short supply, electricity was often cut off 3 or 4 nights a week. Everyone was discontent, but most unhappy were noodle, nylon cord and shoe producers. They often had to run to streetcorners to call workers, but just as all of them came in electricity was off again. There was no regular work.

Hobbling along we groped our way toward the heart of the city. At night, movie stations or mobile cultural entertainment groups were usually seen in scattered places. Admission cost 50 xu (1 xu equals 0.01 dong). Shouting children squeezed through the crowd. Those without money took choice seats on tree tops, agilely clinging to branches like young monkeys.

Three big movie houses of the city, restaurants and refreshment shops were continually packed with people going out and in. At a five-street intersection, male Chinese meat vendors noisily chopped pork, next to frying pans containing boiling oil and floating cakes. People were queueing up to buy tickets. My children quipped, "Think that there are no lines back home in Vietnam!"

In daily existence here, well-to-do people still enjoy advantages. Nevertheless, state-operated restaurants and refreshment shops have solved most of the needs of less affluent people and the youths; but it is regrettable that these eating places are closed too early. Here, people jam the streets until past midnight.

Women's Organization and Difficulties

The ladies greeted me with tea and pastries and also with the warmth and intimacy usually reserved by sisters for younger brothers and sisters coming home from afar. I felt very sorry, because they must have made a big effort in order to buy such appetizing pastries. They told me that the difficulties they were confronting involved orphan children and how to find employment for former prostitutes of the old regime. Most of them went to Phu Ninh to build a dam there. Some of them have been elected outstanding workers. The question is that, in the near future, following completion of the Phu Ninh dam project, how the

organization can find new jobs for these former prostitutes. A peanut farm near Ai Nghia was being considered. But the problem is that they must be given food for at least 6 months, in addition to money needed for buying seeds, fertilizer, medications and living quarters. A real headache! Women's Union officials confided, "We hope we can get--as do similar installations in Ho Chi Minh City--a minimum material assistance enabling us to create a number of jobs for these unfortunate women."

In addition to worries for adults, there were worries for children. The Mid-autumn Festival was drawing near, and the question is how to give each child a minimum gift package--just a few candies, a pencil, a notebook. Upon these words, a few sighs were heard.

9213

CSO: 4209/127

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

UNFAIR ASSIGNMENT OF COLLEGE GRADUATES DISCUSSED

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 17-23 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ngoc Giao: "Concerning the Assignment of College Graduates: Are Students Not Yet Ready?"]

[Text] For a long time, many opinions have centered around the assignment of college graduates: youths not yet ready, assignments are still unfair, collusion and bribery exist, etc. What is the truth?

As a matter of fact, in recent years the assignment of college graduates has encountered many difficulties. According to comrades in charge of assigning graduates at a number of colleges in northern provinces, the number of students volunteering for work in distant and trying places has decreased in the past 5 years. Each year, the schools could guarantee only from 60 to 70 percent of assignments planned for mountainous provinces. A number of students from the provinces, including even those from minority nationalities, asked to stay in Hanoi following graduation. Some students, after being assigned by the schools, stubbornly stayed home or contrived reasons and conditions to induce the receiving organs to send them back, using this as a pretext for refusing assignments. Nevertheless, the annual number of dodgers amounted only to between 0.5 and 5 percent, most of whom are from Hanoi. Clearly, these young students fear difficulties, relish leisure life and still are unaware of their responsibilities toward the nation. But, they are just a minority. Concerning the assignment of college graduates, there are many other factors which affect their feelings and thoughts, as they register their aspirations and accept assignments from their schools.

Quite a few parents, elder brothers and sisters, including even responsible cadres at a number of government agencies, driven by their offsprings' and families' personal interests, advise their children, brothers and sisters to choose easy and convenient jobs; worse still, abusing their responsibilities and relations, they resort to intrigues to keep their offsprings in Hanoi or send them to choice places.

Pham Khac Hien, student management office chief at the Hanoi Medical College, said that over the past few years the school has received hundreds of letters loaded with "pressures" (from above, inside and outside the sector; from relatives friends and colleagues, etc). The school has done its level best, but still found it impossible to completely avoid complying with "pressures."

In 1980, of 518 graduates it had to make 47 assignment changes, one-half of which results from acceding to "pressures."

The same phenomenon exists at all Hanoi colleges which we visited--Teachers College 1, Polytechnic College, University, College of Pharmacy, etc. All those charged with assigning graduates are unhappy; more seriously, such actions generate jealousy and discontent among young students and distort the knowledge, which they have acquired from the party, Youth Union and school.

As for the schools themselves, ideological preparation for graduating students is not yet truly good. For years, many schools have been replaying the rite of students signing applications to volunteer, although volunteering is one thing and behind-the-scenes maneuvering is another. Some schools do not really respect the right to collective mastery of the Union, Union members, and youths, in assigning graduates, by failing to make assignment norms and projections public, and by reserving for themselves the arbitrary right to make adjustments. Some faculties and schools do not assign graduates in line with procedures and policies because they don't understand student aspirations, capabilities and situations. At a number of schools, the Union pays no attention to student rights, and as a result, its participation in the "Council on Distribution of Graduate Students" is just a mere formality. Receiving organs also caused quite a few difficulties to the distribution of graduates. Some organs acted arbitrarily toward assignees: those they wanted they welcomed, those they did not want they turned down saying that they were not eligible. Other organs accepted only graduates they asked for by name. They arbitrarily sent assignees back, or "ceded" them to other organs without consulting the schools and ministries concerned. Worse still, a number of students were even capable of "improving" their eligibility so as to be accepted by organs of their choice.

In 1980, according to state plan norms, the Ministry of Education allocated to Thai Binh Province more than 40 middle school general education teachers. The Education Service agreed to take them, but the Administration Organization Committee refused; and as a result, these assignees have waited more than a year. What deserves mention is that state plan norms are not considered mandatory. At first, the schools distributed assignees according to norms but eligible agencies refused assignees so the requests of ineligible organs were honored. Owing to difficulties in assigning graduates, some schools even authorized the latter to make arrangements by themselves. Thus, state plans are no longer valid.

Such arbitrariness in distributing and receiving graduates exerts an impact on state statutes, creating loopholes through which negative phenomena in assigning graduates developed. Naturally, instances of collusion and bribery exist. This has considerable effect on the understanding, thoughts, emotions, aspirations and attitudes of young students. This also is one of many important reasons why students lack enthusiasm about receiving assignments.

On the other hand, the state still lacks appropriate procedures and policies, capable of encouraging and allaying the worries of those going to distant and isolated places. Another important fact is that even a number of newly issued

procedures and policies aimed at encouraging assignees are not strictly carried out. Many cadres and teachers, especially women, are not transferred after serving 9 or 10 years in mountainous areas.

Yet, as long as our economy continues to face difficulties, and as training plans are not in harmony with economic development and with the requirements of various sectors and localities, the distribution of graduates from colleges and vocational schools will be difficult. But, this does not mean that the situation cannot be solved.

Comrades in charge of assigning graduates at colleges and ministries unanimously agree that the youths are not afraid of difficulties and hardships, and that the first remedial thing to do is to ensure fairness and come up with an appropriate policy of encouragement, with focus on rational regulations and on the need for reassigning at the end of a tour of duty. And this is a legitimate aspiration of innumerable young students with whom we have exchanged views. The following figures attest to that aspiration: In 1979, nearly all graduates from the Forestry College volunteered for the Central Highlands; in 1980, 700 graduates from the Vinh Teachers College and 650 graduates from the Hue Teachers College volunteered for the Central Highlands and the Mekong Delta provinces.

To mobilize young students to readily go to distant and trying places, besides reinforcing appropriate procedures and policies, and perfecting statutes on enrolling students and distributing graduates, parents must set an example and responsible organs must display resolve and strictness. Along with political education and ideological preparation for graduating students, organization and distribution play a very important role. Experiences from a number of schools properly carrying out this task show that they usually keep students informed of distribution norms and priority criteria, enabling them to make their own choices then go to Union chapter meetings to exchange and unify views. On that basis, the schools assign graduates; but, in case of adjustment, they notify the students once again, clearly explain to them, then make all the facts public. This is the best way of illustrating the respect for collective mastery of young students and ensuring fairness in the assignment of college graduates.

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CSO: 4209/135

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

LAM DONG NURSERY--A UNICEF-aided nursery was recently commissioned in Da Lat Municipality, Lam Dong Province. Besides 200,000 dong provided by the UNICEF, Lam Dong Province spent more than 150,000 dong to furnish the nursery which houses about 200 children from 9 months to 3 years old. [BK271157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Dec 81]

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

NEWSMAN GIVES IMPRESSIONS OF VIETNAM

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 3 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by SINAR HARAPAN newsman Sabam Siagian reporting from Hanoi: "No One Is Affluent but They Feel Strong"]

[Text] After a period of restoration, and if excessive modernization signaled by automobiles, motorbikes, advertising, and trash can be checked, Hanoi will be the most attractive city in East Asia. No matter what has been said about French colonialism, the French were wiser in devising more attractive urban plans than their counterparts in other former Western colonies dominated by Britain, Holland or the United States. The wide streets and broad sidewalks, the shade trees lining both sides of the streets, the buildings constructed in the French colonial architectural style, while semi-neglected, make the city look like a once-beautiful middle-aged woman who is still lovely enough to attract attention--all this has a certain "charm" that draws one to the city the longer one looks at it.

The main street is called Dien Bien Phu Street rather than Ho Chi Minh or Karl Marx Street. Dien Bien Phu is the name of the small place in the mountains to the northwest of Vietnam where in 1954 French soldiers were forced to surrender after having been encircled for weeks on end and fired on from the surrounding mountains by the artillery of General Vo Nguyen Giap's troops. An exhibit in the War Museum shows how these cannon were pulled, one by one, by scores of persons up the steep and treacherous mountain slopes.

Dien Bien Phu forced the French to give up Vietnam as a colony and produced the 1954 Geneva Agreement. That agreement spawned the United States as a superpower. "It is not our intention to conquer the United States. That is impossible for we are a small and poor country. We only want them to get out of our region. If they leave, the war will end," Prime Minister Pham Van Dong told British newsman James Cameron in 1965. The United States left Vietnam with the 1973 Paris Agreement, but the war did not end.

The Vietnam war ended only on the afternoon of 30 April 1975 when Lieutenant General Tran Van Tra of the North Vietnamese Army ordered a squadron of his tanks to enter Saigon. However 6 years after the reunification of Vietnam, the war preparedness atmosphere still grips this city. The enemy now are the "Chinese expansionists."

Everyone, from Prime Minister Pham Van Dong to low-level officials, tries to convince a visitor from Indonesia that Vietnam and Indonesia now have the same enemy: Chinese expansionists." We know what China did in your country in 1965." said

Colonel Tran Cong Man, chief editor of the daily QUAN DOI NHAN DAN (Armed Forces Daily). A small book, written in English, entitled "Beijing's Expansionism and Hegemonism, published by the VIETNAM COURIER in 1980, offers a reminder on pages 117 and 126 that Beijing (Peking) "aided its clients in Indonesia to launch a military coup."

A visit to the city of Lang Son, 160 kilometers to the northeast and only 15 kilometers from the border with the PRC is so arranged that no doubt remains about the danger of PRC expansionism to all of Southeast Asia. The city was attacked and occupied by the PRC in February 1979 within the framework of "teaching Vietnam a lesson." The Chinese withdrew after destroying practically all of the buildings: schools, hospitals, factories, markets, and even dynamiting the electricity poles. Viewing Lang Son on a Monday in drizzling rain and fog provoked the question: Will the Vietnamese people be able to enjoy their independence under peaceful conditions?

A People on Bicycles

One gets the feeling that in no East Asian capital but Hanoi—and also in Beijing recently—do the faces of its residents radiate such unconceited self-confidence that gives a hint of the simple life they lead which is often at the poverty level. They busily ride their bicycles from morning to night in all directions, and passing automobiles are merely stumbling blocks to them. It may only be the Vietnamese who succeed in proving how productive and effective a bicycle can be. A bicycle rider, woman or man, will not be deterred in the face of an approaching automobile—within a half meter of the vehicle he will swerve, his body working and the bicycle passing the automobile with only 10 centimeters to spare. The expression on the bicycle rider's face does not change; he is busy with his own thoughts, and the driver of the automobile calmly stares ahead.

Does this quick glimpse provide an illustration of the Vietnamese mentality, particularly that of the people of the North? They are accustomed to brushing against danger so that an outsider's ideas about their endurance or weak points are almost always wrong.

Actually it is not too hard to obtain a rather complete picture of present conditions in Vietnam. The statistics and the information provided by a number of officials in various departments, data which have been collected by representatives of UN bodies such as FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) and UNICEF (International Fund for Children's Welfare) [as published], or the ADB (Asian Development Bank), and a number of embassies adequately reveal the basic difficulties faced by Vietnam in regard to food, public health, transportation infrastructure (ports, railroads, and highways), light industry for daily requirements, and energy. This list can go on and on.

Prime Minister Pham Van Dong himself admitted that lack of experience in managing the economy is an obstacle to development. He did not add that the "stubbornness" of the Vietnamese, which was a source of strength during the war, apparently is not so suitable to the development era in which more openmindedness toward absorbing new knowledge is required. A Dutch specialist, who was assigned to build a biological laboratory as a cooperative effort between a group of Dutch universities and Vietnamese higher education institutions, recounted that his Vietnamese scholarly counterpart frequently only wanted to correct a mistake after he himself had seen what would

happen even though it had been submitted to him earlier that the method the Vietnamese was using to install a special piece of delicate equipment did not follow instructions set out in the manual.

"We must be patient here and have a sense of humor or else working here would be frustrating," he said. A ship captain, a specialist in sea transportation for several East European nations, told in English of the delay in loading and off loading at Haiphong harbor. "Doesn't the port have modern equipment?" "Of course it does," he answered, but, he explained the Vietnamese workers' productivity is low, there are few experienced workers, and they still are unaccustomed to maintaining modern equipment. "Small repairs are neglected," he said.

Nevertheless the impression gained from observations which are not always indepth are accurate enough to support the conclusion that everything functions in Vietnam. Despite the many mistakes made in planning and implementation, a steady rate of economic growth (while still low) can be achieved so long as Vietnam is not involved in a widespread war or does not experience a serious natural disaster (typhoon, flood, long drought, a plague of insects).

In the face of these basic problems Prime Minister Pham Van Dong told two Indonesian reporters: "Never before in the history of Vietnam have we been as strong as we are now, strong based on our own capabilities...." As a co-witness with Ho Chi Minh to the struggle since the thirties, he looks at the problems from a political-strategic viewpoint. Vietnam is united now; Laos and Kampuchea (People's Republic of Kampuchea in Phnom Penh) are its partners now. Based on this resolute point of departure, development can be initiated even though it is slow in the first phase.

Between Defense and Development

It was also difficult to meet a number of Vietnamese personages, both in the party and in the government, during the month of October. Apparently the Central Committee was in session although this had not been announced. A number of speculations circulated on the basic matters that were being debated in preparation for the fifth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress. The fourth Congress was held in December 1976 in a period of optimism where it was thought that everything would go smoothly and that the "objective conditions" (an often repeated phrase) were favorable for Vietnam. Hadn't President Richard Nixon promised in a letter that the United States would offer about \$3.5 billion in aid? Hanoi apparently was convinced that the aid would be offered as "war reparations" even though the Watergate scandal had toppled the signer of the letter. The second Five-Year Development Plan (1975-80) was organized relying on that aid and in addition on aid offered by the Soviet Union, the PRC, East European countries, and the UN.

Precisely what was decided by the fourth Congress at the end of 1976 was "to create international conditions that would favor Vietnamese development." During 1976 Hanoi, both in the May Day instruction submitted by Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and during the visit of Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien to several ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] nations the intent was to convince these nations that a united Vietnam would not be a threat to Southeast Asia because of its military successes. Rather it wanted to build a good bilateral relations based on the principles of "freedom," "genuine independence," and "neutrality." The key words were "genuine independence" because Hanoi felt a number of ASEAN nations still had no "genuine" independence. This rather conceited attitude is understandable.

However in the face of the coming fifth Congress, the past period has been very different from what was forecast or expected for Vietnam. The U.S. aid not arrive, even though "war reparations" had been hinted at by Washington. The Paris conference with Deputy Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke collapsed because Congress forbade relations with Hanoi as long as the U.S. prisoner of war problem remained unsolved.

The PRC halted its aid to development projects, including the important bridge over the Red River outside Hanoi. Vietnam became involved in a war with the PRC which even though brief became the focus of attention. The integration of South Vietnam was far more difficult than had been expected. It was hard to persuade residents of Ho Chi Minh City to leave their means of support in the city and become farmer cadre in new resettlement areas called "new economic zones." The Hanoi government could not apply the methods used by Pol Pot in Phnom Penh in April 1975 to force hundreds of thousands of persons to leave their homes and walk tens of kilometers to primitive settlements to form the "new society." The government of Democratic Kampuchea, headed by Pol Pot, became a major problem for Vietnam. It faced a difficult dilemma toward the end of 1978: nonintervention meant the western portion of Vietnam would not be secure and the integration of South Vietnam could be threatened. Intervention would bring Vietnam an economic burden and international reaction would definitely strengthen the suspicion that a united Vietnam, of course, was a threat to Southeast Asia.

The speed of the operation in which Phnom Penh changed hands by January 1979 actually revealed how weak was the hold of Pol Pot's administration. But what else could Vietnam do?

Vietnam to date has been forced to take responsibility for the consequences of that military intervention which resulted in the halt of a number of international aid projects including aid from the World Bank.

Moreover the weather devastated Vietnam for 5 years. Everywhere there were reports of a slackening in the fighting spirit of party and government circles. "I admit, corruption has begun to spread in some of the government apparatus," a highly-placed government official and senior member of the party told a Western diplomat. "But we, I and my leadership comrades, are still clean...."

Viewed from the aspect of a slackened fighting spirit, it was fortunate that the PRC launched its attack in February 1979. It was easier to accelerate total mobilization when there was a definite and clearly visible enemy. Moreover, if that enemy was "expansionist China." "We have known China for 4,000 years...." This was expressed innumerable times during our 10-day visit.

But how long can this mobilization atmosphere be maintained? This is what is occupying observers in Hanoi now, heading toward the fifth Party Congress which may be held in March 1982. Will Vietnam stress development and announce a third Five-Year Development Plan, which actually began in 1981? Does it mean that Vietnam will be prepared to make compromises here and there, not in principles but in tactics, so that allocations for the defense sector can be reduced? Or is the situation on the Thai and PRC borders still considered to be serious and thus the defense sector cannot be neglected--even though it means development must yield and the people must be even more patient? "Defense and development are interrelated," a senior official

said as he hooked his index fingers together. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Tach, who speaks English fluently ("I studied in New Delhi when I was there as an ambassador. Therefore my English has a 'curry flavor'") was even more specific. "We cannot compromise on our national security," he stated resolutely.

Ho Chi Minh's Statement

Precisely because the party and government leadership in Hanoi has been tempered for scores of years by intensive historical experiences, their world view, their understanding of who is a friend and who is a foe, their standards of suffering and enjoyment of life, and their concept of time are very different from those of government leaders in various ASEAN capitals. (Possibly to flatter us, we frequently heard expressed, "But the leadership of your country in Jakarta takes the long view and has strategic concepts, unlike other neighboring countries that only know how to play chess one move at a time").

These differences do not make for easy dialogue with Hanoi. Almost every conversation contains a reminder of the deceased Ho Chi Minh's statement, "There is nothing of more value than independence and freedom." But does the new generation in Vietnam have the same ideological values? Must Ho Chi Minh's statement restrain the smooth Hanoi diplomats from engaging in broader cooperation with other nations in Southeast Asia?

It is difficult to find answers to these questions. What is hopeful is that there are signs everywhere of a readiness on the part of Hanoi to talk about various problems in Southeast Asia, as if they now are more in need of "partner dialogue" than primarily of economic aid.

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

BINH TRI THIEN RESETTLERS--In 1981 Binh Tri Thien Province sent about 25,000 persons from densely populated areas to various new economic zones for resettlement. Over the past 5 years, the province has sent 210,000 persons to various state farms and new economic zones in localities. The province is striving to fulfill its target of sending people out from 42,000 to 45,000 persons yearly. [BK271157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Dec 81]

HA SON BINH RESETTLERS--Phu Xuyen District, Ha Son Binh Province has sent an additional 100 families to resettle at Phu Rieng rubber plantation. The district, since early this year, has sent 179 families to this plantation, overfulfilling plan norm by 49 percent. The district is planning to send an additional 100 families to Song Be and Lam Dong Provinces before the lunar new year. [BK271157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Dec 81]

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